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Catalogue of plants

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CATALOGUE

OF

PLANTS

IN THE GROUND

OF THE

CENTRAL PARK

BY

RAWOLLE & PILAT

Scientific and Medical
Books, and all objects
of Natural History.
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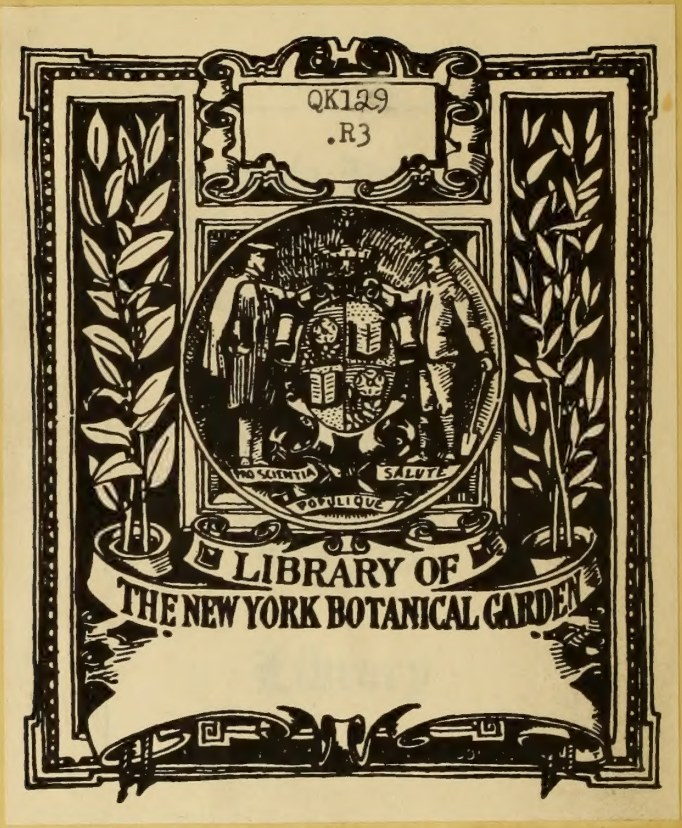

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CATALOGUE

OF

PLANTS.

Gathered in August and September 1857,

IN THE GROUND

OF THE

CENTRAL PARK.

BY

CHARLES RAWOLLE & IG. A. PILAT.

PART FIRST.

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— 1857. —

96

CENTRAL PARK.

PLANTS.

CATALOGUE

CATALOGUE OF PLANTS,

GROWING IN THE TERRAIN OF THE CENTRAL PARK.

GATHERED IN THE SUMMER OF 1857.

SERIES I.

PHAENOGAMOUS OR FLOWERING PLANTS.

Class 1. Dicotyledonous or Exogenous Plants.

SUBCLASS 1. ANGIOSPERMAE.

DIVISION I. POLYPETALOUS EXOGENOUS PLANTS.

ORDER: Ranunculaceae. (*Crowfoot Family.*)

Clematis, L. (*Virgin's Bower.*)

Clematis Virginiana, L. (*Common Virgin's Bower.*) Perennial climbing plant with opposite leaves. The axillary peduncles bear clusters of numerous white flowers, which are succeeded in autumn by the conspicuous faethery tails of the fruit. (Very numerous.)

Anemone, L. (*Anemone. Wind Flower.*)

Anemone cylindrica, Gray. (*Long-fruited Anemone.*) Perennial herb with radical leaves; stem slender, clothed with silky hairs. Flowers greenish-white.

Hepatica, Dill. (*Liver-leaf Hepatica.*)

Hepatica triloba, Chaix. (*Round-lobed Hepatica.*) Low herb with radical leaves. Flowers single, on hairy scapes, blue, purplish, or nearly white.

Thalictrum, Tourn. (*Meadow Rue.*)

Thalictrum Cornuti, L. (*Meadow Rue.*) Perennial herb, with compound leaves. Flowers in large panicles, white.

Ranunculus, L. (*Crowfoot. Buttercup.*)

Ranunculus alismaefolius, Geyer, Benth. (*Water Plantain. Spearwort.*) Perennial herb with lanceolate leaves and bright yellow flowers.

Aquilegia, Tourn. (*Columbine.*)

Aquilegia Canadensis, L. (*Wild Columbine.*) Perennial herb with compound leaves. Flowers large, showy, scarlet, very delicate and graceful.

Actaea, L. (*Baneberry. Cohosh.*)

Actaea spicata, L. (*Baneberry.*) Perennial herb with compound leaves, and a short and thick terminal raceme of white flowers.

ORDER: Magnoliaceae. (*Magnolia Family.*)

Liriodendron, L. (*Tulip-tree.*)

Liriodendron Tulipifera, L A most beautiful tree, sometimes over 100 feet high. Leaves very smooth, alternate. Flowers 2 inches broad, greenish-yellow marked with orange, tulip shape. June. (About 500 specimens.)

ORDER: Menispermaceae, L. (*Moonseed Family.*)

Menispermum, L. (*Moonseed.*)

Menispermum Canadense, L. (*Canadian Moonseed.*) Woody climber, with peltate alternate leaves, and white flowers in axillary panicles. June. July. Found in very few localities.

ORDER: Berberidaceae. (*Barberry Family.*)

Berberis, L. (*Barberry.*)

Berberis vulgaris, L. (*Common Barberry.*) Shrub, with yellow wood and inner bark. yellow flowers in drooping racemes and oblong scarlet berries. Leaves scattered, bristly toothed. May, June. (Rare.)

ORDER: Cruciferae. (*Mustard Family.*)

Lepidium, L. (*Pepperwort. Peppergrass.*

Lepidium Virginicum, L. (*Wild Peppergrass.*) Herb, with small cruciform white flowers. June—September. Common.

ORDER: Hypericaceae. (*St. John's-wort Family.*)

Hypericum, L. (*St. John's-wort.*)

Hypericum perforatum, L. (*Common St. John's-wort.*) Herb, with opposite entire dotted leaves. Stem much branched and corymbed. Flowers deep yellow, numerous. June—September. Common.

Hypericum corymbosum, Muhl. Stem sparingly branched ; flowers pale yellow. July—September. Not rare.

Hypericum nudiflorum, Michx. Stem branched, sharply fourangled above, rather woody at the base. July. Common.

Hypericum Sarothra, Michx. (*Orange-grass. Pine-weed.*) Low herb, with thread-like bushy branches : leaves minute, appressed ; flowers minute, yellow. Juni—October. To be found on exposed-rocky hills.

ORDER: Caryophyllaceae. (*Pink Family.*)

SUBORDER I. SILENAE (*The Proper Pink Family.*)

Saponaria, L. (*Soapwort.*)

Saponaria officinalis, L. (*Common Soapwort. Bouncing Bet.*) Herb, with opposite entire leaves, and large rosecolored flowers. July—September. To be found near dwellings.

Silene stellata, Ait. (*Starry Campion.*) Perennial herb; leaves in whorls of four; flowers white. July.

Silene Pennsylvanica, Michx. (*Wild Pink.*) Low perennial herb, with opposite hairy leaves and pink-colored flowers. April—June.

ORDER: Portulacaceae. (*Purslane Family.*)

Portulaca, Tourn.

Portulaca oleracea, L. (*Common Purslane.*) Annual herb, with succulent leaves, and pale yellow flowers. Common.

ORDER: Malvaceae. (*Mallow Family.*)

TRIBE I. MALVEAE.

Malva, L. (*Mallow.*)

Malva rotundifolia, L. (*Common Mallow.*) Biennial herb, with round heart-shaped leaves, and whitish flowers. May—October. Common.

Abutilon, Tourn. (*Indian Mallow.*)

Abutilon Avicennae, Gærtn. (*Velvet Leaf.*) Tall annual herb; leaves roundish, velvety; flowers yellow.

TRIBE II. HIBISCEAE.

Hibiscus, L. (*Rose Mallow.*)

Hibiscus Syriacus, L. (*Shrubby Althea.*) A fine ornamental shrub, with white or rosecolored flowers. (Cult.)

ORDER: Tiliaceae. (*Linden Family.*)

Tilia, L. (*Linden. Basswood.*)

Tilia Americana, L. (*Basswood.*) A fine tree with oblique serrate green and glabrous leaves, and small cymes of flowers, which are creamcolored, honey-bearing and fragrant. May—June. (Rare.)

Tilia heterophylla, Vent. (*White Basswood.*) A fine tree with smooth leaves which are bright green above, silvery whitened underneath. Flowers cream-colored, fragrant. Leaves larger than in T. Americana, often 7—8 inches broad. May—June. (Scarce.)

ORDER: Linaceae. (*Flax Family.*)

Linum, L. (*Flax.*)

Linum Virginianum, L. (*Wild Flax.*) Perennial herb with oblong-lanceolate leaves and small yellow flowers. June—Aug.

ORDER: Oxalidaceae. (*Wood Sorrel Family.*)

Oxalis, L. (*Wood Sorrel.*)

Oxalis stricta, L. Low herb with compound leaves and yellow flowers. May—Sept.

ORDER: Balsaminaceae. (*Balsam Family.*)

Impatiens, L. (*Balsam. Jewel-weed.*)

Impatiens fulva, Nutt. (*Spotted Touch-me-not.*) A small herb with a succulent stem, alternate leaves and very irregular flowers. June—Sept.

ORDER: Rutaceae. (*Rue Family.*)

Ptelea, L. (*Shrubby Trefoil. Hop-tree.*)

Ptelea trifoliata, L. A tall shrub with trifoliate leaves, and greenish-white small flowers. Fruit bitter, used as a substitute for hops.

Ailanthus, L. (*Tree-of-Heaven.*)

Ailanthus glandulosus, L. A well known ornamental tree with pinnate leaves. Odor of the flowers disagreeable. (Cult.)

ORDER: Anacardiaceae. (*Cashew Family.*)

Rhus, L. (*Sumach.*)

Rhus typhina, L. (*Staghorn Sumach.*) Shrub or tree 10—30 feet high. Branches and stalks densely velvety, hairy. Leaves compound, odd pinnate. June. (Scarce.)

Rhus glabra, L. (*Smooth Sumach.*) Shrub 2—12 feet high. Branches smooth, somewhat glaucous; the compound leaves whitened beneath. June—July. (Numerous.)

Rhus copallina, L. (*Dwarf Sumach.*) Shrub 1—7 feet high. Branches and stalks downy; petioles wing-margined; the compound leaves smooth and shining above. July. (Numerous.)

Rhus venenata, DC. (*Poison Sumach or Dogwood.*) Shrub 6—18 feet high. Stem and branches smooth or nearly so. Grows in swamps. This is the most poisonous specie. June. (Rare.)

Rhus Toxicodendron, L. (*Poison Ivy. Poison Oak.*) A woody climber by rootlets over rocks, &c., or ascending trees. June. (Numerous.)

ORDER: Vitaceae. (*Vine Family.*)

Vitis, Tourn. (*Grape.*)

Vitis Labrusca, L. (*Northern Fox-Grape.*) Climbing shrub with palmately veined leaves, which are rusty woolly beneath.—June.—Berries ripe in September, large (½—¾ of an inch in diameter. (Numerous.)

Vitis aestivalis. Michx. (*Summer Grape.*) High climbing shrub; leaves, when young downy beneath, smoothish when old, green above. May, June, Berries small, ⅓ o ¼ of an inch in diameter. (About 100 specimens.)

Ampelopsis, Michx. (*Virginian Creeper.*)

Ampelopsis quinquefolia, Michx. (*Virginian Creeper or American Ivy.*) A rapid growing woody vine, with digitate leaves consisting of five oblong-lanceolate leaflets, which turn into bright crimson in autumn. July. The small blackish berries ripe in October. (Numerous.)

ORDER: Rhamnaceae. (*Buckthorn Family.*)

Rhamnus, Tourn. (*Buckthorn.*)

Rhamnus lanceolatus. Pursh. A tall shrub with oblong-lanceolate and acute leaves, yellowish-green flowers. Fruit, berry-like drup. May. (Rare.)

Ceanothus, L. (*New Jersey Tea. Red Root.*)

Ceanothus Americanus. L. (*New Jersey Tea.*) A low shrub with ovate or oblong-ovate leaves. The white flowers crowded in dense panicles at the summit of naked flower-branches. June. (About 100 specimens.)

ORDER: Celastraceae. (*Staff-tree Family.*)

Celastrus, L. (*Staff-tree.*)

Celastrus scandens L. (*Waxwork. Climbing Bittersweet.*) A woody, sarmentose and twining plant, with ovate oblong, finely serrate leaves. Flowers in June. The opening orange-colored pods, displaying the scarlet covering of the seeds, are very ornamental in autumn. (Numerous.)

ORDER: Sapindaceae. (*Soapberry Family.*)

SUBORDER I. STAPHYLEACEAE. (*The Bladder-Nut Family.*)

SUBORDER II. SAPINDACEAE PROPER (*including Hippocastaneae.*)

Aesculus, L. (*Horse-chestnut. Buckeye.*)

Aesculus Hippocastanum. L. (*Common Horse-chestnut.*) A well known very ornamental tree with digitate opposite leaves. Flowers in a terminal thyrse, white spotted with purple and yellow. May. (Cult.)

SUBORDER III. ACERINEAE. (*The Maple Family.*)

Acer, Tourn. (*Maple.*)

Acer dasycarpum. Ehrh. (*White or Silver Maple.*) A fine ornamental tree, thirty to fifty feet high. Leaves opposite, very deeply 5-lobed, silvery white underneath, bright green above; flowers greenish-yellow, on short pedicels; fruit downy when young, with large divergent wings. March. April. (About 1000.)

Acer rubrum. L. (*Red or Swamp Maple.*) A small tree, with reddish twigs; the leaves 3—5-lobed, whitish underneath, varying greatly in shape, turning to bright colours in early autumn. Flowers on short pedicels, scarlet or crimson. Fruit smooth on prolonged drooping pedicels. March. April. (About 9000.)

ORDER: Polygalaceae. (*Milkwort Family.*)

Polygala, Tourn. (*Milkwort.*)

Polygala verticillata. L. Low herb with linear acute leaves. Flowers small, greenish-white, tinged with purple. June—Oct.

ORDER: Leguminosae. (*Pulse Family.*)

SUBORDER I. PAPILIONACEAE. (*The proper Pea Family.*)

TRIBE I. LOTEAE.

SUBTRIBE 1. GENISTEAE.

Crotalaria, L. (*Rattle Box.*)

Crotalaria sagittalis. L. Low herb with simple leaves, decurrent stipels and yellow flowers. July.

SUBTRIBE 4. GALEGEAE.

Robinia, L. (*Locust-tree.*)

Robinia Pseudacacia, L. (*Common Locust, or False Acacia.*) A fine tree, forty to sixty feet high. Leaves odd-pinnate, alternate. Flowers showy, white, fragrant in slender racemes. June. (About 3000.)

TRIBE 2. HEDYSAREAE.

Desmodium, DC. (*Tick-Trefoil.*)

Desmodium paniculatum, DC. Perennial herb with pinnately 3-foliolate leaves. Flowers purple; racemes much panicled. July.

Desmodium Canadense, DC. Perennial herb; leaves pinnately 3-foliolate with numerous straightish veins. Stem hairy; flowers larger than in D. paniculatum. August.

Lespedeza, Michx. (*Bush Clover.*)

Lespedeza procumbens, Michx. Perennial herb with pinnately 3-foliolate leaves, not stipellate. Flowers violet-purple on slender peduncles. August.

Lespedeza violacea, Pers. Perennial herb; stem upright, branched. Flowers violet. Aug.—September.

Lespedeza capitata, Michx. Perennial herb; stem upright wand-like, 2—4 feet high. Leaflets thickish smooth above, silky beneath. Flowers whitish or cream-color with a purple spot on the standard. Augnst—September.

TRIBE 4. PHASEOLEAE.

Apios, Boerh. (*Ground-nut. Wild Bean.*)

Apios tuberosa, Mœnch. A perennial herb, bearing edible tubers on underground shoots, twining and climbing over bushes. Flowers in dense, often branching racemes, clustered, brown-purple, fragrant. Aug.

Galactia, P. Browne. (*Milk Pea.*)

Galactia glabella, Michx. Perennial twining herb; leaflets 3, stipellate; flowers in racemes rose-purple, pretty large. July—Sept.

SUBORDER II. CAESALPINEAE. (*The Brasiletto Family.*)

Cassia, L. (*Senna.*)

Cassia nictitans, L. (*Wild Sensitive-Plant.*) Annual herb. Leaflets 10—20 pairs, oblong linear; flowers very small on short pedicels, yellow. August.

Gleditschia, L. (*Honey-Locust.*)

Gleditschia triacanthos, L. (*Three-thorned Acacia, or Honey-Locust.* A thorny tree, 30—50 feet high with alternate pinnate leaves. Thorns above the axils. Flowers greenish, in small spikes. Found in the neighborhood of private residences. Flowers in June and July.

ORDER: Rosaceae (*Rose Family.*)

SUBORDER I. AMYGDALEAE. (*True Almond Family.*)

Prunus, L. (*Plum & Cherry.*)

Prunus maritima, Wang. (*Beach Plum.*) Low and straggling shrub, 2—5 feet high; leaves ovate or oval, softly pubescent underneath. Flowers white; fruit globular, purple or crimson. April, May. (Scarce.)

Prunus serotina, Ehrh. (*Wild Black Cherry.*) A fine large tree, with reddish brown branches; leaves lanceolate-oblong, taper-pointed, thickish, shining above. Flowers white, on elongated racemes; fruit purplish-black. (Numerous.)

SUBORDER II. ROSACEAE PROPER. (*The true Rose Family.*)

Spiraea, L. (*Meadow-Sweet.*)

Spiraea tomentosa, L. (*Hardhack. Steeple Bush.*) Shrub with alternate, serrate and very woolly leaves; flowers in short racemes crowded in a dense panicle, rose-color. July. (Very rare.)

Agrimonia, Tourn. (*Agrimony.*)

Agrimonia parviflora, Ait. Perennial herb, with interruptedly pinnate leaves and yellow flowers in slender spiked racemes. July—Sept.

Geum, L. (*Avens.*)

Geum album, Gmelin. Perennial herb, with pinnate leaves, and small white flowers. May—August.

Potentilla, L. (*Cinque-Foil. Five Finger.*)

Potentilla Canadensis, L. (*Common Cinque-Foil or Five-Finger.*) Perennial herb, with compound leaves & yellow flowers. April—October.

Potentilla argentea, L. (*Silvery Cinque-Foil.*) Perennial herb. Leaves with pinnate segments, green above, white with silvery wool beneath. Flowers yellow. June—September.

Fragaria, Tourn. (*Strawberry.*)

Fragaria vesca, L. (*Wild Strawberry.*) Stemless perennial herb with white cymose flowers on scapes. May, June.

Rubus, L. (*Bramble.*)

Rubus occidentalis, L. (*Black Raspberry. Thimbleberry.*) Stem and leaves glaucous all over armed with hooked prickles. Fruit purple-black. May. Fruit ripe early in July.

Rubus villosus, Ait. (*Common or High Blackberry.*) Shrub, 4—6 feet high, armed with stout curved prickles. Fruit blackish, ripe in August and September.

Rubus hispidus, L. (*Running Swamp-Blackberry.*) Stem somewhat shrubby, extensively procumbent, beset with small reflexed prickles. Fruit of a few large grains, red or purple, sour. June.

Rubus cuneifolius, Pursh. (*Sand Blackberry.*) An upright shrub, 1—3 feet high, armed with stout recurved prickles; branches and lower surface of the leaves whitish woolly. Flowers large. Fruit black. May—July.

Rosa, Tourn. (*Rose.*)

Rosa Carolina, L. (*Swamp Rose.*) Shrub 4—7 feet high, armed with stout hooked prickles; flowers numerous, rose-colored. June—Sept. (Abundant.)

Rosa lucida, Ehrh. (*Dwarf Wild Rose.*) Low Shrub (1—2 feet high) armed with unequal bristly prickles. Peduncles bearing 1-3 rose-colored flowers; fruit smooth, when ripe. May—July. (Numerous.)

Rosa rubiginosa, L. (*True Sweet-Brier.*) A high climbing shrub, armed with numerous prickles; leaves clothed with fragant russet glands beneath; flowers rose-color; fruit pear shaped. June—August. (Scarce.)

SUBORDER III. POMEAE. (*The Pear Family.*)

Crataegus, L. (*Hawthorn. White Thorn.*)

Crataegus coccinea, L. (*Scarlet fruited Thorn.*) A thorny, low tree, leaves roundish-ovate, sharply toothed, or cut-lobed and glabrous like the stem; flowers white; fruit bright scarlet, scarcely edible. May.

Crataegus tomentosa, L. var. pyrifolia. (*Black or Pear Thorn.*) A tall shrub or low tree; leaves downy or villous-pubescent at least when young, sharply toothed or cut; flowers white; fruit crimson or orange-red, of a pleasant flavor. May, June.

Pyrus, L. (*Pear, Apple.*)

Pyrus arbutifolia, L. (*Choke Berry.*) Tall shrub with simple, oblong and finely serrate leaves, white or with purple tinged flowers, and purple berry-like fruits. May, June. (Numerous.)

ORDER : Onagraceae. (*Evening-Primrose Family.*)

Epilobium, L. (*Willow-Herb.*)

Epilobium coloratum, Muhl. Perennial herb with numerous purplish flowers. July—September.

Oenothera, L. (*Evening Primrose.*)

Oenothera biennis, L. (*Common Evening Primrose.*) Biennial erect herb with alternate leaves and light yellow flowers. June-September.

Ludwigia, L. (*False Loosestrife*)

Ludwigia alternifolia, L. (*Seed-Box.*) Perennial herb with alternate leaves and axillary peduncled yellow flowers. August.

ORDER : Cactaceae (*Cactus Family.*)

Opuntia, Tourn. (*Prickle Pear. Indian Fig.*)

Opuntia vulgaris, Mill. (*Cactus Opuntia. L.*) Fleshy thickened plant with a stem composed of joints, bearing very small decidious leaves; the

axils bristly; flowers sulphur-yellow; fruit berry-like, eatable. June. Grows on rocky hills.

ORDER: Cucurbitaceae. (*Gourd Family.*)

Sicyos, L. (*One seeded Star-Cucumber.*)

Sicyos angulatus, L. Climbing annual plant with heart-shaped 5-angled leaves and small white flowers. July—Sept.

ORDER. Crassulaceae. (*Orpine Family.*)

Sedum, L. (*Stone-Crop.*)

Sedum acre, L. (*Mossy Stone-crop or Wall Pepper.*) Thick leaved herb with yellow flowers. May—June.

Penthorum, Gronov. (*Ditch Stone-crop.*)

Penthorum sedoides, L. An upright weed-like perennial herb, with scattered (not fleshy) leaves and yellowish-green flowers. July—Oct.

ORDER: Hamamelaceae. (*Witch-Hazel Family.*)

Hamamelis, L. (*Witch-Hazel.*)

Hamamelis Virginica, L. A tall shrub, with alternate, oval leaves and yellow flowers, which appear late in autumn, when the leaves are falling, and maturing its seeds the next summer. (About 1500.)

Liquidambar, L. (*Sweet-Gum Tree.*)

Liquidambar Styraciflua, L. (*Sweet Gum. Bilsted.*) A fine tree, 50—60 feet high, with gray bark and corky ridges on the branchlets. Leaves 5—7-lobed, fragrant when bruised, turning deep crimson in autumn. April. (About 6000.)

ORDER: Umbelliferæ (*Parsley Family.*)

Daucus, Tourn. (*Carrot.*)

Daucus Carota, L. (*Common Carrot.*) Biennial herb; stem bristly; flowers in umbels, white or cream-colored. July—Sept.

ORDER: Araliaceae. (*Ginseng Family.*)

Aralia, Tourn. (*Ginseng-Wild Sarsaparilla.*)

Aralia spinosa, L. (*Angelica-tree. Hercules' Club.*) A very ornamental low tree, with compound leaves; the stout stem prickly; leaflets ovate, pale underneath; flowers white, in umbels. July, August. About 50 specimen.

Aralia racemosa, L. (*Spikenard.*) Herbaceous plant; stem widely branched; flowers greenish-white, in racemose-panicled umbels. Well known for its spicy-aromatic roots. July, Aug.

ORDER: Cornaceae. (*Dogwood Family.*)

Cornus, Tourn. (*Cornel-Dogwood.*)

Cornus florida, L. (*Flowering Dogwood.*) One of the handsomest trees.

12—30 feet high ; leaves ovate, acutish at the base. The numerous white flowers very showy, scarcely less so when in fruit. May—Jue. (300)

Cornus circinata, L'Her. (*Round-leaved Cornel or Dogwood.*) Shrub 6—10 feet high ; leaves large, round oval, woolly underneath ; flowers white ; fruit light blue. June. (500.)

Cornus sericea, L. (*Silky Cornel. Kinnikinnik.*) Shrub, 3—10 feet high, with purplish branches ; leaves narrowly, silky downy underneth ; flowers yellowish-white ; fruit pale-blue June. (About 500.)

Cornus stolonifera, Michx. (*Red Osier Dogwood.*) Shrub, 3—6 feet high ; branches bright-red-purple, smooth ; leaves ovate, whitish underneath ; flowers white. June. (1000.)

Cornus, stricta, Lam. (*Stiff Cornel.*) Shrub, 8—15 feet high ; branches smooth ; leaves glabrous on both sides. Fruit pale-blue. April, May.

Cornus paniculata, L'Her. (*Panicled Cornel*) Shrub, 4—8 feet high ; branches gray, smooth ; leaves ovate-lanceolate, whitish beneath ; fruit white. June. (600.)

Nyssa, L. (*Tupleo. Pepperidge.*)

Nyssa multiflora, Wang. (*Tupleo. Pepperidge. Black or Sour Gum.*) A middle-sized tree with horizontal branches and a light flat spray, like the Beech. Leaves oval or obovate, shining above when old, turning bright crimson in autumn. April, May. (500.)

Nyssa uniflora, Walt. (*Large Tupleo.*) A large tree, with long-petioled, oblong or ovate leaves. April. May. (Scarce.)

DIVISION II.

MONOPETALOUS EXOGENOUS PLANTS.

ORDER: Caprifoliaceae. (*Honeysuckle Family.*)

TRIBE 1. LONICEREAE.

Lonicera, L. (*Honeysuckle, Woodbine.*)

Lonicera grata, Ait. (*American Woodbine.*) One of the most beautiful climbing plants, bearing bright red flowers. May—Oct. (About 50.)

Diervilla, Tourn. (*Bush Honeysuckle.*)

Diervilla trifida, Mœnch. Low, upright shrub, with oblong-ovate leaves ; flowers honey-color, not showy June—August. Growing on rocky hills.

TRIBE 2. SAMBUCEAE.

Sambucus, Tourn. (*Elder.*)

Sambucus Canadensis, L. (*Common Elder.*) Stem scarcely woody, 5—10 feet high ; leaves pinnate ; flowers white, in compound cymes ; fruit black-purple. June. (Numerous.)

Viburnum, L. (*Arrow-wood.*)

Viburnum prunifolium L. (*Black Haw.*) A tree-like shrub; leaves broadly oval, smooth and shining above; flowers white; fruit black; very handsome in flower and foliage. May. (Very numerous.)

Viburnum dentatum, L. (*Arrow-wood.*) Shrub, 5—10 feet high; leaves broadly ovate, coarsely toothed, on slender petioles. Flowers white; fruit blue. June. (Numerous.)

Viburnum acerifolium, L. (*Maple-leaved Arrow-wood.*) Low shrub, 3—5 feet high; leaves unequally toothed, roundish or heart-shaped at the base, downy underneath. May, June. (Numerous.)

ORDER: Rubiaceae. (*Madder Family.*)

Cephalanthus, L. (*Button-bush.*)

Cephalanthus occidentalis, L. A handsome shrub, with the flowers densely aggregated in spherical pedunkled heads. Flowers white. July—Aug. Grows in moisty places abounding.

Mitchella, L. (*Partridge-berry.*)

Mitchella repens, L. Smooth and trailing evergreen herb, with round-ovate and shining leaves, white fragrant flowers, and scarlet berries, which remain over winter. June, July.

ORDER: Compositae. (*Composite Family.*)

SUBORDER I TUBULIFLORAE.

TRIBE 1. Vernoniaceae.

Vernonia, Schreb. (*Iron-weed.*)

Vernonia Noveboracensis, Willd. Tall perennial herb, with alternate leaves and purple flowers. Aug.

TRIBE 2. Eupatoriaceae.

Eupatorium, Tourn. (*Throughwort.*)

Eupatorium purpreum, L. (*Joe-Pye Weed. Trumpet Weed.*) Perennial herb, from 2—12 feet high. Flowers in dense corymbs, purple, very showy. Aug.

Eupatorium perfoliatum, L. (*Thoroughwort. Boneset.*) A well known perennial herb, with lanceolate leaves and white flowers. Aug.

Mikania, Willd. (*Climbing Hemp-weed.*)

Mikania scandens, L. A climbing perennial herb, with opposite leaves and flesh-colored flowers. July—Sept.

TRIBE 3. Asteroideae.

Aster, L. (*Starwort. Aster.*)

Aster corymbosus, Ait. Perennial herb, with alternate leaves; flowers white, in corymbed heads. July—Aug.

Aster multiflorus, Ait. Perennial herb, with linear alternate leaves.. The white flowering heads much crowded on the spreading racemose branches. August.

Erigeron, L. (*Fleabane.*)

Erigeron Canadense, L. (*Horse-weed. Butter-weed.*) Annual herb, with linear leaves; heads very numerous; flowers white. July—Oct.

Erigeron, Philadelphicum, L. (*Fleabane.*) Perennial herb; leaves oblong; flowers, rose-purple, or flesh color. June, Aug.

Solidago, L. (*Golden-rod.*)

Solidago bicolor, L. Perennial herb; heads small; flowers cream-color or nearly white. August—September.

Solidago rigida, L. Perennial herb; stem and leaves rough; heads large, many-flowered; flowers yellow, showy. September.

Solidago altissima, L. Perennial herb, rough-hairy, esqecially the stem; leaves ovate-lanceolate, thickish and very rugose; flowers yellow.

Solidago lanceolata, L. Perennial herb, with lanceolate-linear leaves; heads in dense clusters; flowers yellow.

Inula, L. (*Elecampane.*)

Inula Helenium, L. (*Common Elecampane.*) Perennial herb, with large leaves. Stem stout 3—5 feet high. Heads large; flowers yellow. August.

TRIBE 4. SENECIOIDEAE.

Xanthium, Tourn. (*Cocklebur. Clotbur.*)

Xanthium strumarium, L. (*Common Cocklebur.*) Annual herb, with a low and branching stout stem, and alternate, toothed or lobed leaves. September.

Heliopsis, Pers. (*Ox-eye.*)

Heliopsis laevis, Pers. Perennial herb, with peduncled, showy heads, terminating the stem or branches. Flowers yellow. Aug.

Matricaria, Tourn. (*Wild Chamomille.*)

Matricaria Parthenium, L. (*Feverfew.*) Smooth and branching herb, with divided leaves, and single or corymbed heads. Rays white: disk yellow.

Gnaphalium, L. (*Cudweed.*)

Gnaphalium polycephalum, Michx. (*Common Everlasting.*) Woolly herb, with lanceolate leaves and corymbed heads. Flowers, whitish. Plant fragrant, 1—2 feet high.

Gnaphalium uliginosum, L. (*Low Cudweed.*) Low and woolly herb with linear leaves; the small heads in terminal sessile capitate clusters.

Erechites, Raf. (*Fireweed.*)

Erechitis hieracifolia, Raf. (*Fireweed.*) Erect and annual herb, with alternate simple leaves and paniculate-corymbed heads of whitish flowers. July—September.

TRIBE 5. CYNAREAE.

Lappa, Tourn. (*Burdock.*)

Lappa major, Gaertn. (*Common Burdock.*) A coarse biennial weed with very large heart-shaped leaves; heads small, solitary or clustered; flowers purple.

SUBORDER II. LIGULIFLORAE.

Cichorium, Tourn. (*Succory or Cichory.*)

Chichorium Intibus, L. Branching herb, with deep perennial roots; flower bright blue, showy. July—October.

Hieracium, Tourn. (*Hawkweed.*)

Hieracium scrabrum, Michx. (*Rough Hawkweed.*) Perennial herb, with nearly entire leaves, and panicled heads of yellow flowers. The stem and leaves very hairy. August.

Nabalus, Cass. (*Rattlesnake-root.*)

Nabalus altissimus, Hook. (*Tall white Lettuce.*) Perennial herb, with an upright leafy stem, membranaceous heart-shaped or triangular leaves. Flowers greenish-white; heads in loose clusters, forming a long and wand like leafy panicle. August—Seqtember.

Lactuca, Tourn. (*Lettuce.*)

Lactuca elongata, Muhl. (*Wild Lettuce.*) Tall and stout herb (2—9 feet high) with panicled heads; flowers pale yellow, varying to purqle. July—September.

ORDER: Lobeliaceae. (*Lobelia Family.*)

Lobelia, L. (*Lobelia.*)

Lobelia cardinalis, L. (*Cardinal Flower.*) Perennial herb. (2—4 feet high with oblong-lanc-olate leaves; flowers on elongated racemens intensely red, very showy. July—Octoder.

Lobelia spicata, Lam. Low herb, with entire leaves, and pale blue flowers. August.

ORDER: Ericaceae. (*Heath Family.*)

SUBORDER I. VACCINIEAE. (*The Whortleberry Family.*)

Gaylussacia, H. B. K. (*Huckleberry.*)

Gaylussacia frondosa, Torr. & Gr. (*Blue Tangle. Dangleberry.*) A branching shrub, 3—6 feet high, with obovate-oblong leaves; flowers white, tinged with red; fruit dark blue, sweet and edible. May, June.

Vaccinium, L. (*Cranberry. Blueberry. Bilberry.*)

Vaccinium stamineum L. (*Deerberry. Squaw-Huckleberry.*) Shrub. 2—3 feet high; leaves ovate or oval, decidious, whitish underneath; berries globular, greenish. May, June.

Vaccinium Pennsylvanicum, Lam. (*Dwarf Blueberry.*) Low shrub, 6—15 inches high ; stem and leaves smooth. Berries abundant, large and sweet, ripening in July.

Vaccinium vacillans, Soland. (*Low Blueberry.*) Low shrub, 1—2½ feet high ; branches, glabrous, yellowish-green. Berries ripening latter, than in the previous one.

Vaccinium corymbosum, L. (*Common Swamp-Blueberry.*) Tall shrub. 5—10 feet high ; leaves ovate, entire and pubescent, as also the branchlets. This specie yields the common blueberry or blue huckleberry at the latter part of the season.

SUBORDER II. ERICINEAE. (*The proper Heath Family.*)

Leucothoë, Don. (*Leucothoë.*)

Leucothoë racemosa. **Andromeda racemosa, L** Shrub, 4—6 feet in height, with erect branches, oblong or oval-lanceolate leaves and short-pedicelled flowers, in long racemes. May, June.

Andromeda, L.

Andromeda Mariana, L. (*Stagger-bush.*) Shrub, 2—4 feet high ; leaves oval or oblong; flowers large and nodding in clusters, white. May, Juni.

Andromeda ligustrina, Muhl. Shrub, 4—10 feet high, with oblong, smooth leaves, and racemose-panicled, small flowers. June, July.

Clethra, L. (*White Alder. Sweet Pepperbush.*)

Clethra alnifolia, L. A very handsome shrub, 3—10 feet high, with alternate, decidious leaves. Covered in July and August with beautiful, fragrant white flowers. (Abundant.)

Azalea, L. (*False Honeysuckle. Azalea.*

Azalea arborescens, Pursh. (*Smooth Azalea.*) An upright shrub, 4—10 feet high, with smooth and shining leaves, and large and showy, rose-colored flowers. June. (Numerous.)

Azalea viscosa, L. (*Clammy Azalea. WTite Swamp-Honeysuckle.*) Shrub, 4—10 feet high, with bristly branches. Flowers white, sometimes tinged with rose-color. June, July. (Numerous.)

Azalea viscosa, L. var. nitida is dwarf, with oblanceolate leaves, green on both sides. Flowers on this, and the previous specie fragrant..

ORDER: Aquifoliaceae. (*Holly Family.*)

Ilex, L. (*Holly.*)

Ilex monticola. **Ilex ambigua Torr.** A tall shrub, with alternate leaves, and greenish-white flowers; fruit, drup-like, purple. (Abundant.)

Ilex laevigata. **Prinos laevigatus, Pursh** (*Smooth Winterberry.*) Shrub, with glabrous, shining leaves, and scarlet fruits June. (Numerous.)

ORDER: Plantaginaceae. (*Plantain Family.*)

Plantago, L. (*Plantain, Ribgrass.*)

Plantago major, L. (*Common Plantain.*) Herb, with oval leaves, and small white flowers. June, Sept.

Plantago lanceolata, L. (*Ribgrass. English Plantain.*) Herb, with lanceolate leaves; the small whitish flowers on a grooved-angled scape.

ORDER: Primulaceae. (*Primrose Family.*)

Lysimachia, L. (*Loosestrife.*)

Lysimachia stricta, Ait. Perennial herb, with entire leaves and racemed yellow flowers. June—Aug.

ORDER: Bignoniaceae. (*Bignonia Family.*)

Catalpa, Scop., Walt. (*Catalpa. Indian Bean.*)

Catalpa bignonioides, Walt. A well known ornamental tree, with large leaves, and showy flowers, which are white, slightly tinged with violet, and dotted with purple and yellow in the throat. July. To be found near dwellings.

ORDER: Scrophulariaceae. (*Figwort Family.*)

Verbascum, L. (*Mullen.*)

Verbascum Thapsus, L. (*Common Mullen.*) Biennial herb, with woolly leaves and stem; flowers yellow, in a very dense cylindrical spike.

Verbascum Blattaria, L. (*Moth Mullen.*) Biennial herb; leaves double serrate, smooth. Flowers either yellow or white.

Linaria, Tourn. (*Toad-Flax.*)

Linaria vulgaris, Mill. (*Toad-Flax. Butter-and-Eggs. Ramsted.*) Herb, with linear, alternate leaves; flowers pretty large, yellow. Aug.

Chelone, Tourn. (*Turtle-head. Snake-head.*)

Chelone glabra, L. Perennial herb, with upright branching stems, opposite, glabrous leaves, and large white or rose-colored flowers. July—Sept.

Mimulus, L. (*Monkey Flower.*)

Mimulus alatus, Ait. Herb, with opposite leaves, and handsome, violet-purple flowers. Aug.—Sept.

Ilysanthes, Raf.

Ilysanthes gratioloides, Benth. (*False Pimpernel.*) A small smooth herb, with ovate, rounded leaves, and small purplish flowers. June—September.

Gerardia, L. (*Gerardia.*)

Gerardia tenuifolia, Vahl. (*Slender Gerardia.*) A very handsome erect branching herb, with linear, acute leaves, and very showy, purple flowers. August.

ORDER : Verbenaceae. (*Vervain Family.*)

Verbena, L. (*Vervain.*)

Verbena urticifolia, L. *Nettle-leaved or White Vervain.)* A rather tall herb, with opposite leaves, and loosely panicled, very small white flowers. July—Sept.

Varbena, stricta, Vent. *(Hoary Vervain.)* Perennial herb; leaves clothed with soft hairs. Flowers blue, pretty large. Aug.

ORDER : Labiatae. (*Mint Family.*)

Mentha, L. (*Mint.*

Mentha Canadensis, L. (*Wild Mint-*) An odorous herb, with opposite leaves and whitish flowers, crowded in globular axillary whorls. July—September.

Pycnanthemum, Michx. (*Mountain Mint. Basil.*)

Pycnanthemum clinopodioides, Torr. & Gr. Perennial upright herb, with a pungent mint-like flavour. Flowers small, whitish. Aug.—Sept.

Origanum, L. (*Wild Majoran.*)

Origanum vulgare, L. Perennial herb. with round-ovate leaves, and purplish flowers, which are imbricated with colored bracts. June—Oct.

Collinsonia, L. (*Horse Balm.*)

Collinsonia Canadensis, L. (*Rich-weed. Stone-root.*) A strong cented perennial herb, with large ovate leaves, and yellowish flowers in loose and panicled terminal racemes. July—Sept.

Physostegia, Benth. (*False Dragon-head.*)

Physostegia Virginiana, Benth. Dracocephalum Virginianum, L. A perennial smooth herb, with lanceolate leaves and showy rose-colored flowers. July—Sept.

Brunnella, Tourn. (*Self-Heal.*)

Brunnella vulgaris, L (*Common Self-heal or Heal-all.*) A low perennial herb, with ovate-oblong leaves, and violet or flesh colored flowers. Aug.

Scutellaria, L. (*Scullcap.*)

Scutellaria galericulata, L. A perennial herb, not aromatic, with ovate-lanceolate leaves, and blue flowers. Aug.

Leonurus, L. (*Motherwort.*)

Leonurus Cardiaca, L. (*Common Motherwort.*) An upright perennial herb, with palmately lobed leaves, and pale purple flowers. July—Sept.

ORDER : Convolvulaceae. (*Convolvulus Family.*)

Cuscuta, Tourn. (*Dodder.*)

Cuscuta Gronovii, Willd. A leafless herb, climbing over shrubs; flowers white, in paniculate cymes. Aug.—Oct.

ORDER: Solanaceae. (*Nightshade Family.*)

Solanum, L. (*Nightshade.*)

Solanum Dulcamara. L. (*Bitter-sweet.*) A perennial somewhat shrubby plant, with alternate leaves, purple flowers, and scarlet, berry-like fruits. July—Aug.

Physalis, L. (*Ground Cherry.*)

Physalis viscosa. L. A clammy-pubescent, diffusely branched perennial herb; leaves ovate; flowers greenish-yellow, with brownish spots in the throat. July—Sept.

ORDER: Gentianaceae. (*Gentian Family.*)

Gentiana, L. (*Gentian.*)

Gentiana Andrewsii. Griseb. (*Closed Gentian.*) Perennial herb, with opposite ovate-lanceolate leaves; the flowers closely-sessile in terminal clusters. Corolla blue. Sept.

ORDER: Asclepiadaceae. (*Milkweed Family.*)

Asclepias, L. (*Milkweed. Silkweed.*)

Asclepias parviflora. Pursh. (*Small-flowered Milkweed.*) An upright perennial herb; leaves smooth; flowers small and white. July—Aug.

Asclepias incarnata. L. (*Swamp Milkweed.*) Perennial herb, 2–3 feet high, with oblong-lanceolate leaves, and reddish-purple flowers. July—August.

Asclepias tuberosa. L. (*Butterfly-weed. Pleurisy-root.*) Perennial herb, 1—2 feet high, stem and leaves clothed with rough hairs. Flowers, bright-orange, very showy. July—Sept.

ORDER: Oleaceae. (*Olive Family.*)

Ligustrum, Tourn. (*Privet.*)

Ligustrum vulgare. L. (*Common Privet or Prim.*) Shrub with entire leaves, and small white flowers in terminal panicles. May—June.

Syringa, L. (*Lilac.*)

Syringa vulgaris. L. (*Common Lilac.*) A well known ornamental shrub; flowers in a terminal panicle, sweet-scented, in various shades of purple. May—June. (Cult.)

Fraxinus, Tourn. (*Ash.*)

Fraxinus Americana. L. (*White Ash.*) A large forest tree, with gray furrowed bark, [illegible] and reddish-colored buds. Leaves pale and [illegible]; glabrous above. April, May. (About 100.)

Fraxinus pubescens, Lam. *(Red Ash.)* A smaller tree than the previous one; branchlets and petioles velvety-pubescent. (Scarce.)

Fraxinus viridis, Michx. f. (*Green Ash.*) A small or middle-sized tree; branches and leaves glabrous throughout. (Scarce.)

Fraxinus sambucifolia, Lam. (*Black Ash. Water Ash.*) A rather small tree; leaves green and smooth on both sides. Grows in Swamps. April—May. (About 50.)

DIVISION III.

APETALOUS EXOGENOUS PLANTS.

ORDER: Phytolaccaceae. (*Pokeweed Family.*)

Phytolacca, Tourn. (*Pokeweed.*)

Phytolacca decandra, L. (*Common Poke or Scope. Garget. Pigeon-Berry.*) A tall and stout perennial herb, with a large poisonous root, large petioled leaves; flesh-colored flowers, and dark-purple berries, which are ripe in autumn. July—Sept.

ORDER: Chenopodiaceae. (*Goosefoot Family.*)

Chenopodium, L. (*Goosefoot. Pigweed.*)

Chenopodium hybridum, L. *(Maple-leaved Goosefoot.)* A heavy-scented annual herb, with bright green leaves and greenish-white flowers. Common. July—Sept.

Chenopodium album, L. *(Lamb's-Quarters. Pigweed.)* Annual herb; stem and leaves white-mealy. Flowers greenish-white. Very common. July—September.

ORDER: Amarantaceae. (*Amaranth Family.*)

Amarantus, Tourn. (*Amaranth.*)

Amarantus retroflexus, Willd. (*Pigweed.*) Annual herb, with alternate leaves; flowers green, crowded in a stiff panicle. July—Sept. Common around dwellings.

ORDER: Polygonaceae. (*Buckwheat Family.*)

Polygonum, L. (*Knotweed.*)

Polygonum orientale, L. *(Prince's Feather.)* Tall, branching annual herb, with ovate leaves, and large bright rose-colored flowers. (Sparingly escaped from cultivation into waste grounds.) Aug. —Sept.

Poligonum amphibium, L. (*Water Persicaria.*) Perennial herb, with lanceolate leaves, and rose-red flowers. Grows frequently in moist places. July—Aug.

Polygonum Pennsylvanicum, L. Annual upright herb, with lanceolate leaves, and flesh-colored flowers. July—Oct.

Polygonum Careyi, Olney. Annual herb; stem much branched, glandular bristly; leaves lanceolate, bristly on the midrib and margins; flowers rose-purple, somewhat tinged with green. Aug., Sept.

Polygonum aviculare, L. (*Knotgrass. Goose-grass. Door-weed.*) Annual, prostrate herb, with linear-lanceolate leaves and greenish-white flowers. Common everywhere.

Polygonum tenue, Michx. (*Slender Knotgrass.*) Low annual herb, with sessile, narrowly linear leaves, and greenish-white flowers. July—Sept. Grows on rocky hills.

Polygonum Convolvulus, L. (*Black Bindweed.*) Twining herb, with heart-shaped leaves, and rose-colored flowers. July—Aug. Not rare.

Rumex, L. (*Dock. Sorrel.*)

Rumex Hydrolapathum, Hudson, var. Americanum. (*Great Water-Dock.*) A coarse herb, with large leaves and small green flowers. July. Common on moist places.

ORDER: Lauraceae. (*Laurel Family.*)

Sassafras, Nees. (*Sassafras.*)

Sassafras officinale, Nees. **Laurus Sassafras, L.** A middle-sized tree, with spicy aromatic bark, very mucilaginous twigs and foliage; the latter turn reddish-brown in autumn. One of the most interesting tree in the landscape. April. (Very numerous.)

Benzoin, Nees. (*Wild Allspice. Fever-bush.*)

Benzoin odoriferum, Nees. **Laurus Benzoin, L.** (*Spice-bush. Benjamin-bush.*) Shrub, 6—10 feet high, with smooth oblong-obovate leaves, honey-yellow flowers, and red, obovoid drupe-like fruits. March, April. (About 500.)

ORDER: Saururaceae. (*Lizard's-tail Family.*)

Saururus, L. (*Lizard's-tail.*)

Saururus cernuus, L. A perennial marsh herb, with heart-shaped leaves, and white flowers, crowded in a slender, terminal drooping spike. June.

ORDER: Euphorbiaceae. (*Spurge Family.*)

Acalypha, L. (*Three-seeded Mercury.*)

Acalypha Virginica, L. Annual herb, with alternate leaves, which turn purplish in autumn. July—Sept. Common.

ORDER: Urticaceae. (*Nettle Family.*)

SUBORDER I. ULMACEAE. (*The Elm Family.*)

Ulmus, L. (*Elm.*)

Ulmus fulva, Michx. (*Slippery or Red Elm.*) A middle-sized tree, with ovate-oblong leaves, (4—8 inches long) which are very rough above, soft downy or slightly rough underneath. Flowers nearly sessile; fruit orbicular. March, April. (Only few specimens are found.)

Ulmus Americana, L. (*American or White Elm.*) A large and well known ornamental tree, with spreading branches and drooping branchlets. The leaves obovate-oblong, or oval, 2—4 inches long, soft pubescent beneath, or soon glabrous; flowers on slender drooping peduncles; fruit ovate or oval. April. (About 600.)

Celtis, Tourn. (*Nettle-tree. Hackberry.*)

Celtis occidentalis, L. (*Sugarberry. Hackberry.*) A small or middle-sized tree, with the aspect of an Elm, with ovate-lanceolate leaves, sweet and edible fruits as large as bird-cherries, which are ripe in autumn. April, May. (500.)

SUBORDER II. ARTOCARPEAE. (*Bread-fruit & Fig Family.*)

Morus, Tourn. (*Mulberry.*)

Morus rubra, L. (*Red Mulberry.*) A small tree with milky juice; leaves heart-ovate, (often variously lobed); fruit dark purple. May. (Scarce.)

Morus alba, L. (*White Mulberry.*) A rather large tree; leaves obliquely heart ovate, smooth and shining. Fruit whitish. May. (Scarce.)

Broussonetia, Vent. (*Paper Mulberry.*)

Broussonetia papyrifera, Vent. A fine shade tree, to be found now and then in the vicinity of some private residences.

SUBORDER III. URTICEAE. (*The true Nettle Family.*)

Pilea, Lindl. (*Richweed. Clearweed.*)

Pilea pumila. (*Richweed. Clearweed.*) Low, annual herb; stem smooth and shining; leaves opposite, ovate, coarsely toothed. July—Sept.

Boehmeria, Jacq. (*False Nettle.*)

Boehmeria cylindrica, Willd. Perennial herb, with opposite, long-petioled leaves; flowers very small, whitish, in axillary spikes. July—Sept.

Parietaria, Tourn. (*Pellitory.*)

Parietaria Pennsylvanica, Muhl. (*American Pellitory.*) Annual herb, with alternate leaves. Flowers very small, shorter than the leaves of the involucre. June—Aug.

SUBORDER IV. CANNABINEAE. (*The Hemp Family.*)

Humulus, L. (*Hop.*)

Humulus Lupulus, L. A rough perennial twining herb, with opposite heart-shaped and 3—5 lobed leaves. Calyx-scales in fruit covered with orange-colored resinous grains, in which the peculiar bitterness and aroma of the hop reside. July. Only few specimens are found.

ORDER: Platanaceae. (*Plane-tree Family.*)

Platanus, L. (*Plane-tree. Buttonwood.*)

Platanus occidentalis, L. (*American Plane or Sycamore.*) A very large and most beautiful tree, with a white bark separating early in thin brittle plates. Leaves sinuate-lobed or toothed; fertile heads suspended on a long peduncle. May. (About 300.)

ORDER: Juglandaceae. (*Walnut Family.*)

Juglans, L. (*Walnut.*)

Juglans cinerea, L. (*Butternut.*) A fine tree, 30—50 feet high, with gray bark and widely spreading branches; fruit oblong, clammy. May. (50.)

Juglans nigra, L. (*Black Walnut.*) A large and handsome tree, with brown bark, and valuable purplish-brown wood turning blackish with age. Fruit spherical, roughly dotted, the nut corrugated. May. Found generally distributed. (200.)

Carya, Nutt. (*Hickory.*)

Carya alba, Nutt. (*Shell-bark or Shag-bark Hickory.*) A tall and handsome tree, the old trunks very rough barked. The leaves odd-pinnate, consisting of 5 leaflets. (500.)

Carya sulcata, Nutt. (*Thick Shell-bark Hickory.*) Leaflets 7—9, obovate-lanceolate, sharply serrate, downy underneath. (About 400.)

Carya tomentosa, Nutt. (*Mocker-nut. White-heart Hickory.*) Leaflets 7—9, oblong-lanceolate, slightly-serrate, roughish downy underneath, as well as the petiole. A tall tree, with resinous-scented foliage and cracked bark on the larger trunks. (About 600.)

Carya microcarpa, Nutt. (*Small-fruited Hickory.*) Leaflets 5—7, oblong-lanceolate, serrate, glandular underneath. (Scarce.)

Carya amara, Nutt. (*Bitter-nut or Swamp Hickory.*) A graceful tree, leaflets 7—11, oblong-lanceolate, serrate, smooth. (Scarce.)

ORDER: Cupuliferae. (*Oak Family.*)

Quercus, L. (*Oak.*)

Quercus obtusiloba Michx. (*Post-Oak.*) A small tree; leaves grayish-downy underneath, thickish, sinuately cut into 5—7 roundish divergent lobes.

Quercus alba, L. (*White Oak.*) A well known and invaluable large tree; leaves pale or glaucous underneath, bright green above, obovate-oblong, obliquely cut into 3—9 oblong or lineare and obtuse mostly entire lobes.

Quercus Prinus, L. (*Swamp Chestnut Oak.*) A fine tree; leaves ovate, coarsely dentate with rounded teeth, downy beneath, glabrous above. Grows in moist places.

Quercus Prinus, L. var. monticola, Michx. Grows in rocky or hilly woodland.

Quercus Prinus, L. var discolor, Michx. A marked variety of the previous one, with unequally and more deeply sinuate-toothed leaves.

Quercus Castanea, Willd. (*Yellow Chestnut Oak.*) A middle-sized tree; leaves oblong, acute, hoary white and minutely downy underneath, equally and rather sharply toothed.

Quercus prinoides, Willd. (*Chinquapin or Dwarf Chestnut Oak.*) A shrub, 2—6 feet high, with oblong-lanceolate, coarsely wavy-toothed leaves.

Quercus nigra, Catesby. (*Black Jack or Barren Oak.*) A fine tree, 8—25 feet high; leaves broadly wedge-shaped. but mostly rounded at the base, rusty-pubescent beneath, shining above, large (4—9 inches long.)

Quercus coccinea, Wang. (*Scarlet Oak.*) A large tree; the long-petioled shining leaves turning bright scarlet in autumn.

Quercus rubra, L. (*Red Oak.*) A good-sized tree; leaves oblong, smooth, turning dark red after frost.

Quercus palustris, Du Roi. (*Swamp Spanish or Pin Oak.*) A very handsome middle-sized tree, with light and elegant foliage, to be found mostly in low grounds. (All the Quercus amounting to about 8000 specimens.)

Castanea, Tourn. (*Chestnut.*)

Castanea vesca, L. (*Chestnut.*) A large tree, with oblong-lanceolate, shining leaves. The flowers crowded in axillary catkins, cream-colored. Nuts coriaceous, ovoid, enclosed 2—3 together or solitary in the hard, prickly 4-valved involucre. June.—(About 500.)

Fagus, Tourn. (*Beech.*)

Fagus ferruginea, Ait. (*American Beech.*) A very handsome, large tree, with smooth ash-gray bark, undivided strongly straight-veined leaves, and a light horizontal spray. Flowers yellowish; nuts sharply 3-sided, usually 2 in each involucre. May. (About 200.)

Corylus, Tourn. (*Hazel-nut. Filbert.*)

Corylus Americana, Walt. (*Wild Hazel-nut.*) Shrub, 4—8 feet high; involucre glandular downy, with a dilated flattened border, about twice the length of the globular nut. (Numerous.)

Corylus rostrata, Ait. (*Beaked Hazel-nut.*) Shrub 2—5 feet high; involucre much prolonged above the globular-ovoid nut into a narrow tubular beak, densely bristly.—(Numerous.)

Carpinus, L. (*Hornbeam. Iron-wood.*)

Carpinus Americana, Michx. (*American Hornbeam. Blue or Water Beech.*) A small tree, with slender buds like the Beech, and foliage resembling the Beech or Birch, appearing later than the flowers. (About 12,000.)

ORDER: Myricaceae. (*Sweet-Gale Family.*

Myrica, L. (*Bayberry. Wax-Myrtle.*)

Myrica cerifera, L. Shrub, with oblong-lanceolate leaves, which are shinning and resinous-dotted on both sides, fragrant and somewhat preceding the flowers. Fruit, a small globular nut, sometimes persistent for 2 or 3 years. May.

ORDER: Betulaceae. (*Birch Family.*)

Betula, Tourn. (*Birch.*)

Betula alba, var. populifolia, Spach. (*American White Birch.*) A small and slender, very graceful tree, with chalky-white bark; leaves tremulous, like those of an Aspen.

Betula nigra, L. (*River or Red Birch.*) A rather large tree, with reddish-brown bark; leaves somewhat Alder like, glandular-dotted, sharply doubly serrate.

Betula excelsa, Ait. (*Yellow Birch.*) Tree, 40—60 feet high, with yellowish silvery bark; leaves thin, smoothish, mostly heart-shaped at the base.

Betula lenta, L. (*Cherry Birch. Sweet or Black Birch.*) A rather large tree, with dark chestnut-brown bark; twigs and foliage spicy-aromatic. The leaves resembling somewhat the garden cherry. (All these Betula's numbering about 1000 specimens.)

Alnus, Tourn. (*Alder.*)

Alnus serrulata, Ait. (*Smooth Alder.*) Shrub 6—12 feet high; leaves obovate, sharply serrate, smooth and green on both sides. Grows in moist places.

ORDER: Salicaceae. (*Willow Family.*)

Salix, Tourn. (*Willow. Osier.*)

Salix humilis, Marshall. (*Low Bush Willow.*) Shrub 3—8 feet high, varying much in size and appearance; leaves petioled, obovate-lanceolate, sometimes grayish-woolly beneath.

Salix discolor, Muhl. (*Glaucous Willow.*) A large shrub or small tree. 8—15 feet high; leaves lanceolate or ovate-lanceolate irregularly toothed on the sides, when old become smooth and glaucous beneath.

Salix eriocephala, Michx. (*Silky-headed Willow.*) Resembles the former in size; growing in swamps and moist places.

Salix sericea. Marshall. (*Silky-leaved Willow.*) Shrub 4—10 feet high; leaves lanceolate, pointed, downy above, grayish underneath, with short silky hairs. Growing in poor, sandy soil.

Salix alba, L. var. vitellina. (*White Willow.*) A rapid growing tree, attaining a height of 50—80 feet; leaves lanceolate, toothed, clothed with white, silky hairs, especially beneath. Branches yellow or light red.

Salix fragilis, L. (*Brittle Willow.*) A tall and handsome tree; leaves lanceolate, smooth and glaucous beneath.

Salix lucida, Muhl. (*Shining Willow.*) A beautiful specie, sometimes becoming a small bushy tree of 12—15 feet high; leaves ovate-oblong, smooth and shining on both sides. Only few specimens found.

Salix Babylonica, Tourn. (*Weeping Willow.*) Cultivated in the neighborhood of private residences (All these Salix amounting to about 1200 specimens.)

Populus, Tourn. (*Poplar. Aspen.*)

Populus tremuloides, Michx. (*American Aspen.*) Tree 20—50 feet high; bark smooth, greenish-white. Leaves roundish heart-shaped, stalk long, latterally compressed, accounting for the continual agitation of the foliage by the slightest braze. (About 500.)

Populus grandidentata, Michx. (*Large toothed Aspen.*) A tree larger than the previous; bark smoothish-gray. Leaves roundish-ovate, with large and irregular sinuate teeth. (Scarce.)

Populus heterophylla, L. (*Downy-leaved Poplar.*) A beautiful tree, 40—60 feet high, with large blunt leaves, heart-shaped, roundish-ovate. Growing in moist soil. (Scarce.)

Populus monilifera, Ait. (*Cotton-wood. Necklace Poplar.*) A large tree, 80—100 feet high; leaves broadly deltoid, truncate at the base. (Scarce.)

Populus dilatata, Ait. (*Lombardy Poplar.*) Cultivated in the neighborhood of private residences, as an ornamental tree.

SUBCLASS 2. GYMNOSPERMAE.

ORDER : Coniferae. (*Pine Family.*)

SUBORDER I. ABIETINEAE. (*The proper Pine Family.*)

Pinus, Tourn. (*Pine.*)

Pinus Strobus, L. (*White Pine.*) Our tallest tree, often 120—160 feet high; cultivated as ornamental tree near dwellings.

Abies, Tourn. (*Spruce. Fir.*)

Abies Canadensis, Michx. (*Hemlock-Spruce.*) A large tree, with delicate foliage, bright green above, silvery-white underneath. Cultivated near dwellings.

SUBORDER II. CUPRESSINEAE. (*The Cypress Family.*)

Juniperus, L. (*Juniper.*)

Juniperus Virginiana, L. (*Red Cedar. Savin.*) A small tree, becoming 15—30 feet high, growing on dry, rocky or sterile hills. Leaves awl-shaped, and somewhat spreading. Berries small, purplish with a glaucous bloom. (Scarce.)

CLASS II.

MONOCOTYLEDONOUS OR ENDOGENOUS PLANTS.

ORDER : Araceae. (*Arum Family.*)

Arisaema, Martius. (*Indian Turnip. Dragon-Arum.*)

Arisaema triphyllum, Torr. (*Indian Turnip.*) A low perennial herb, with a tuberous rootstock. Spathe and sheaths green or often mingled with dark purple and whitish spots. Common.

Symplocarpus, Salisb. (*Skunk-Cabbage.*)

Symplocarpus foetidus, Salisb. Perennial herb with a strong odor like that of the skunk; leaves ovate, very large. Fruit ripe in Sept. Growing in moist grounds. Common.

ORDER: Typhaceae. (*Cat-tail Family.*)

Typha, Tourn. (*Cat-tail Flag.*

Typha latifolia, L. (*Common Cat-tail or Reed-mace.*) Leaves nearly flat; flowers in a long and very dense cylindrical spike, terminating the stem. Growing in and on the borders of ponds.

ORDER: Lemnaceae. (*Duckweed Family.*)

Lemna, L. (*Duckweed. Duck's-meat.*)

Lemna minor, L. Floating on the surface of stagnant waters; very common.

ORDER: Alismaceae. (*Water Plantain Family.*)

Alisma, L. (*Water Plantain.*)

Alisma Plantago, L. var. Americanum. A common perennial herb, growing in ditches and marshy places.

ORDER: Orchidaceae. (*Orchis Family.*)

Goodyera, R. Brown. (*Rattle-snake Plantain.*)

Goodyera pubescens, R. Brown. Small herb, with greenish-white flowers; leaves ovate, conspicuously reticulated and blotched with white. July, Aug.

Spiranthes, Richard. (*Ladies' Tresses.*)

Spiranthes gracilis, Bigelow. Herb; the small white flowers in a close spirally twisted spike. Grows in dry, sandy soil. July, Aug.

ORDER: Haemodoraceae. (*Bloodwort Family.*)

Aletris, L. (*Colic-root. Star-grass.*)

Aletris aurea, Walt. Perennial and stemless herb, with bell-shaped, yellow flowers.

ORDER: Dioscoreaceae. (*Yam Family.*)

Dioscorea, Plumier. (*Yam.*)

Dioscorea villosa, L. (*Wild Yam-root.*) A slender vine, from knotty and matted rootstocks, twining over bushes. July.

ORDER: Smilaceae. (*Smilax Family.*)

Smilax, Tourn. (*Greenbrier. Catbrier.*)

Smilax rotundifolia. L. (*Common Catbrier.*) A climbing shrub; the stem armed with scattered prickles. Leaves round-ovate, berries blue-black. June. (Very common.)

Smilax glauca. Walt. Leaves ovate, glaucous beneath as well as the young branches. (Not rare.)

Smilax herbacea. L. (*Carrion-Flower.*) Stem erect or climbing; berries bluish-black with a bloom. (Not rare.)

ORDER: Liliaceae. (*Lily Family.*)

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Asparagus, L.

Asparagus officinalis. L. (*Garten Asparagus.*) Found in different places.

Polygonatum, Tourn. (*Solomon's Seal.*)

Polygonatum bifiorum. Ell. (*Smaller Solomon's Seal.*) A perennial herb, with nearly sessile leaves, and axillary nodding greenish flowers.

Smilacina, Desf. (*False Solomon's Seal.*)

Smilacina racemosa. Desf. (*False Spikenard.*) Perennial herb, with alternate nerved leaves, and white flowers. Berries pale red, speckled with purple.

Lilium, L. (*Lily.*)

Lilium Canadense. L. (*Wild Yellow Lily.*) One of the most beautiful herbaceous plant. Flowers yellow, spotted inside with purple. Very showy. Found in moist places.

ORDER: Cyperaceae. (*Sedge Family.*)

Cyperus, L. (*Galingale.*)

Cyperus strigosus. L. var. speciosus. Annual herb: culm triangular; spikes greenish, turning straw-color. July—Sept. Common.

Fuirena, Rottböll. (*Umbrella-Grass.*)

Fuirena squarrosa. Michx. Perennial grass-like herb, growing in wet places. Aug.

ORDER: Graminae. (*Grass Family.*)

Leersia, Soland. (*False Rice. White Grass.*)

Leersia Virginica, Willd. (*White Grass.*) A perennial grass, growing in wet woods. Aug., Sept.

Vilfa, Adans. Beauv. (*Rush-Grass.*)

Vilfa aspera, Beauv. Root perennial; culms 2—4 feet high. Grows on dry hills. Sept.

Panicum, L. (*Panic-Grass.*)

Panicum capillare, L. Annual grass, with large and very hirsute leaves. Grows in sandy soil. Aug., Sept.

SERIES II.

CRYPTOGAMOUS OR FLOWERLESS PLANTS.

CLASS 3. ACROGENS.

ORDER: Filices. (*Ferns.*)

SUBORDER I. POLYPODINEAE. (*The true Ferns.*)

Polypodium, L. (*Polypody.*)

Polypodium vulgare, L. Grows on rocks.

Polypodium Phegopteris, L. Grows in damp woods

Struthiopteris, Willd. (*Ostrich-Fern.*)

Struthiopteris Germanica, Willd. To be found on some shady places.

Pteris, L. (*Brake. Braken.*)

Pteris aquilina, L. (*Common Brake.*) Grows in thickets.

Adiantum, L. (*Maidenhair.*)

Adiantum pedatum, L. A delicate and most graceful Fern; to be found in rich, moist woods.

Asplenium, L. (*Spleenwort.*)

Asplenium Trichomanes, L. Found on shaded cliffs.

Asplenium ebeneum, Ait. Grows in rocky open woods.

Asplenium Filix-foemina, R. Brown. Grows in moist woods.

Aspipium, Swartz. (*Shield-Fern. Wood-Fern.*)

Aspidium spinulosum, Swartz. Found in shady places.

Aspidium aorostichoides, Swartz. Grows on hill-sides.

Onoclea, L. (*Sensitive Ferns.*)

Onoclea sensibilis, L. Grows in moist or wet places.

SUBORDER II. OSMUNDINEAE. (*Flowering-Fern Family.*)

Osmunda, L. (*Flowering Fern.*)

Osmunda regalis, L. Grows in swamps and wet woods.

SUBORDER III. OPHIOGLOSSEAE. (*The Adder-Tongue Family.*)

Botrychium, Swartz. (*Moonwort.*)

Botrychium lunarioides, Swartz. Dry shady places, rather rare.

Botrychium lunarioides, Sw. var. dissectum.

ORDER: Lycopodiaceae (*Club-Moss Family.*

Lycopodium, L., Spring. (*Club-Moss.*)

Lycopodium lucidulum, Michx. Only few specimens found.

Lycopodium dendroideum, Michx. (*Ground-Pine.*) Grows in moist wood.

Selaginella, Beauv., Spring.

Selaginella rupestris, Spring. To be found on dry exposed rocks.

REMARKS.

"We are of the opinion that the names of all the above named species be correct; however an error may have occured respecting the *Willows, Oaks* and *Hickories*, since in determining it is indispensable to have in view the flower or fruit, which could of course not be expected from these young twigs, the only remaining criterion for the classification being the shape of the leaf and the general habit of the plant."

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